

THE GRENADA SENTINEL.

VOLUME LXXI.

GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1923.

NUMBER 24.

OFFICIAL PREMIUM LIST NORTH MISSISSIPPI FAIR

County agricultural displays—first, Carroll; second, Montgomery; third, Panola; fourth, Grenada; fifth, Le-flore; sixth, Quitman; seventh, Yalobusha; eighth, Attala, and ninth, Lee. Judges: Bertha Corbett and C. T. Ames.

Live stock, brood mares and colts—Best brood mare and horse colt: First, Hardiman Brothers; second, Zack Hardiman. Mule colt under two years: First, W. A. Martindale; second, Mrs. C. C. Province. Horse colt under one year: First, Hardiman Brothers; second, Zack Hardiman. Judges: S. M. Jones and J. D. Crenshaw.

Beef cattle—J. J. King, first, second and third; Judge: Alex Milnes.

Swine, Poland China—Junior boar under one year: Sundale Farm, first, second and third, Senior boar over one and under two years: Sundale Farm, first, second and third, Aged boar: Sundale Farm, first and second; E. L. Taliaferro, third. Junior under one year: Sundale Farm, first and third; John Allen Davis, second. Senior sow over one and under two years: Sundale Farm, first and second; M. A. Reese, third. Aged sow: Sundale Farm, first; M. A. Reese, second. Boar over one year: Sundale Farm. Sow over one year: Sundale Farm. Sow under one year: Sundale Farm. Boar any age: Sundale Farm. Sow any age: Sundale Farm. Judge: C. V. Singleton. The Sundale Farm is located in Tupelo.

Swine, Duroc Jersey—Junior boar under one year: Claborn Mann, first; Stanley Mann, second; W. T. Mann, third. Senior boar over one and under two years: W. F. Martin, Junior sow under one year: Sundale Farm, first; James Williamson, second; William Hall, third. Senior sow over one and under two years: A. B. Smith, first; E. B. Hodges, second. Aged sow: W. A. Prather, first; W. M. Hayward, second. Boar over one year: W. F. Martin. Boar under one year: Claborn Mann. Sow over one year: A. B. Smith. Sow under one year: Sundale Farm. Boar any age: Claborn Mann. Sow any age: Sundale Farm. Judge: C. V. Singleton.

Colored agricultural displays (Boys' Club)—Best 10 ears corn: James Roberts, first; L. Ankton, second; Clyde Ankton, third. Best ear corn: L. Ankton. Best bushel peanuts: Ernest Neal, first; Robert Sparks, second; A. T. Lamons, third. Judges: I. B. Kerlin and J. W. Willis.

Colored agricultural displays—Best bushel turnips: J. H. Dennaway, first; E. L. Perry, second. Best 20 ears corn: A. Hardiman, first; Amos Parson, second. Best ear corn: L. Ankton. Best bushel peanuts: E. W. Britt, first; Ella Hardiman, second. Best bushel sweet potatoes: E. W. Britt, first; J. H. Wilmington, second. Best bushel Irish potatoes: H. Wilmington, first and second. Best gallon sorghum molasses: Floyd Minter, first; Nancy Winters, second. Best stalk cotton: A. H. Henderson, first; Mary Hankins, second. Best stalk corn: E. L. Perry, first; Mary Hankins, second. Best bushel velvet beans: E. W. Britt, first; A. H. Henderson, second. Judges: I. B. Kerlin and J. W. Willis.

Flowers, ladies' department—Roses: J. M. Archer, Dahlias: Mrs. J. M. Archer, Zenias: Miss Gertrude Draper. Chrysanthemums: Mrs. Wagner, Best floral display: Mrs. T. W. Fly. Pot geranium: Miss Cora Thomas. Pot begonias: Mrs. J. H. Ladd. Boston fern: Mrs. W. H. Crowder. Sword fern: Mrs. W. H. Kirk. Spengeri fern: Mrs. Arthur Kettle. Asparagus fern: Mrs. Robert Sharp. Palm: Mrs. George Peacock. Judges: Miss Donie and Mrs. Darry.

Jerseys—Bulls three years old and over: State Ins. Hospital, first; T. M. Mitchell, second; Walter Mullen, third. Bulls over two and under three years: Dr. Fagin, first; W. W. Odum, second. Bulls one and under two years: State Ins. Hospital, first and second. Bulls senior calf: Dr. Fagin, first. Bulls junior calf: State Ins. Hospital, first; Dr. Fagin, second. Cow over four years: State Ins. Hospital, first; Dr. Fagin, second. T. J. Jordan, third. Cow over three and under four years: State Ins. Hospital, first; Dr. Fagin, second;

T. J. Jordan, third. Cow over two and under three years: Dr. Fagin, first; State Ins. Hospital, second and third. Heifer senior yearling: State Ins. Hospital, first and second. Heifer junior yearling: State Ins. Hospital, first and second; Dr. Fagin, third. Heifer senior calf: Dr. Fagin, first and second; State Ins. Hospital, third. Heifer junior calf: State Ins. Hospital, first and second; Dr. Fagin, third.

Champion Jerseys—Junior male: State Ins. Hospital, Senior Male: State Ins. Hospital, Grand champion male: State Ins. Hospital, Junior champion female: Dr. Fagin, Senior champion female: State Ins. Hospital, Grand champion female: State Ins. Hospital.

Jersey herds and groups—Aged group: State Ins. Hospital, first; Dr. Fagin, second. Yearling herd: State Ins. Hospital, first; Dr. Fagin, second. Calf herd: State Ins. Hospital, first; Dr. Fagin, second. Get of sire: Dr. Fagin, first; State Ins. Hospital, second; Dr. Fagin, third. Produce of cow: Dr. Fagin, first; State Ins. Hospital, second and third.

Grenada county dairy cattle—Bull three years and over: T. M. Mitchell, first; Walter Mullen, second. Bull over one and under three years: W. W. Odum, first. Cow three years and over: T. J. Jordan, first; H. T. Jackson, second; T. J. Jordan, third. Heifer under one year: C. H. King, first.

Poultry—Barred Rock cock: Mrs. W. T. May, first; J. B. Mabry, second. Utility hen: J. B. Mabry, first and second. Hen: W. T. May, first and second. Cockerel: W. T. May, first and second. Pullet: W. T. May, first and second. Young pen: W. T. May, first and second.

J. B. Mabry took second money in the White Rock class, there being no competition.

Rhode Island Red cock: Grassland Farm, first; Vivian Fisackery, second. Hen: Grassland Farm, first and second. Cockerel: Grassland Farm, Vivian Fisackery, second. Pullet: Grassland Farm, first; H. J. Ray, second. Old pen: Grassland Farm, first; Vivian Fisackery, second. Young pen: Grassland Farm first and second.

White Leghorn cock: Mrs. A. W. May, first; D. W. Wells, second. Utility hen: No competition, second money to Mrs. Ola Townsend. Hen: Mrs. W. A. May, first; Allen Sultan, second. Pallet: Sunset Farm, first. Mrs. W. A. May, second. Cockerel: Sunset Farm, first and second. Old pen: Mrs. W. A. May, first; Allen Sultan, second. Young pen: Sunset Farm, first; Mrs. A. W. May, second. Brown Leghorn: No competition, second money to B. W. Smith.

Allan Round Head game: No competition, second money to G. B. Carpenter.

Seabright Bantam: No competition, second money to M. C. Campbell. Cornish Game: No competition, second money to L. E. Nickols.

Special Sussex pen: Second money to M. H. Thompson. Syle Lace Wyandotte: Second money to J. F. Caruthers.

Largest and best display: Grassland Farm, first; W. T. May, second; Sunset Farm, third. Best shaped female: Grassland Farm. Best shaped male: Grassland Farm. Best colored female: W. T. May. Best display Bantams: Second money to M. C. Campbell.

Grenada county hogs: Boar two years and over: J. I. Mitchell. Eighteen months and under two years: W. F. Martin. Twelve months and under 18: J. W. Poe. Under 12 months: W. T. Mann, first; W. M. Hayward, second; E. B. Hodges, third. Sow two years and over: W. A. Prather, first; W. M. Hayward, second. Twelve months and under 18: A. E. Smith, first; E. B. Hodges, second and third. Under 12 months: W. F. Martin, first; W. A. Prather, second; W. F. Martin, third. Sow and litter: W. F. Martin, first; A. B. Smith, second; J. I. Mitchell, third; E. B. Hodges, fourth.

County livestock club—Pure bred pig: Claborn Mann, first; Stanley Mann, second; William Hall, third; Payton S. Irby, fourth; Manly Du-bois, fifth. Pork pig: Douglas Camer,

OFFICERS TO HOLD ELECTION NOVEMBER 6.

We, the undersigned election commissioners for Grenada County hereby name and appoint the following named electors to hold the general election in Grenada County, Mississippi, Tuesday, November 6, 1923:

West Ward: Judges—J. W. Vance, J. L. Avent, J. H. Horn, Clerks—Zack Semmes, John George, Dan Amite, Bailiff.

East Ward: Judges—J. J. Hardy, T. T. Hamilton, Silas Rayburn. Clerks—Rev. Henderson, I. M. Stevens, Willis Rayburn, Bailiff.

Tie Plant: Judges—Albert George, Barney Eckles, H. D. Hardy, Clerks—D. G. Ross, W. A. Prather. John Martin, Bailiff.

Elliott: Judges—J. H. Bull, Sr., P. H. Horton, J. A. Thomas, Sr. Clerks—L. D. Butler, Geo. Nail, J. W. Leverett, Bailiff.

Graysport: Judges—Frank Weir, H. H. Marter, R. E. Christopher, Clerks—Miss Fannie Lee Parker, Miss Willie McCaslin, Rogers Parker, Bailiff.

Carpenter's Store: Judges—J. P. Ables, R. C. Shumate, T. J. Marter, Clerks—M. Minafore, S. A. Neal, W. E. Ables, Bailiff.

Gore Springs: Judges—C. L. Trussell, W. B. Rook, Guy Fite, Clerks—T. E. Bowen, J. T. Williams, W. H. Tharp, Bailiff.

Pleasant Grove: Judges—J. W. Woods, L. M. Trussell, Edwin Clark, Clerks—H. C. Childs, J. E. Shaw, D. M. Trussell, Bailiff.

Mt. Nebo: Judges—J. N. Province, J. N. Roberts, C. M. Anderson, Clerks—Frank Anderson, A. V. Clark, J. W. Gray, Bailiff.

Spears: Judges—T. A. Horton, J. L. Koonce, S. A. McMahon, Clerks—Ed McMahon, A. P. Williams, R. L. Liles, Bailiff.

Kirkman: Judges—J. H. McCormick, E. Davis, E. C. Hayward, Clerks—J. W. Pritchard, W. J. Jennings, Jr. Madden Horton, Bailiff.

Hardy: Judges—W. H. Guley, Womack Smith, W. O. Geeslin, Clerks—Dave Childers, A. J. Thomason, Dink Thomason, Bailiff.

Pea Ridge: Judges—W. E. Brunson, Mc Mitchell, Jones Allison, Clerks—Alma Rounsaville, Mrs. Ray Mitchell, Bailiff.

Mullins: Judges—Roland Jones, Jim Purdy, T. J. Staten, Clerks—W. F. Martin, E. C. Boteler, Will Purdy, Bailiff.

Mims: Judges—C. L. Shepard, S. C. Mims, Sr., W. E. O'Bryant, Clerks—Bryan Baker, W. A. Winter, A. A. Allison, Bailiff.

Oxberry: Judges—White Whitaker, Mrs. T. C. Staten, Rev. J. A. Hall, Clerks—C. A. Carpenter, Earl Staten, Jno. Emmons, Bailiff.

Holcomb: Judges—Joe H. Harris, C. F. McKnight, A. W. Hammonds, Clerks—C. V. Gibson, J. W. Hayden, J. L. Carver, Bailiff.

V. A. BRIDGES, WM. P. FERGUSON, O. L. KIMBROUGH, SR. Election Commissioners

BACK TO JAIL WITHOUT BOND

Sid Long, slayer of D. O. Semmes, Jr., was given a preliminary trial Tuesday afternoon, and was remanded to jail without bond to await the action of the grand jury.

first; Archie P. Hensen, second; Guy Fite, third; Lamar Staten, fourth; Ward Merritt, fifth.

County pig club—Pure bred Duroc Jersey: Claborn Mann, first; Stanley Mann, second; James Williamson, third; William Hall, fourth; Percy Stocker, fifth. Pure bred Poland China: Walter Nunley, first; Douglas Camer, second; Archie P. Hensen, third; Guy Fite, fourth. Champion pig: Claborn Mann, of Grenada, winning a trip to the International.

Colored pig club—Poland china sow: Peter Pearson. Best sow any breed: Peter Pearson. Best barrow any breed: Dock Willis.

Milking contest: T. J. Jordan, first; H. T. Jackson, second; T. J. Jordan, third; A. N. Mann, fourth; T. M. Mitchell, fifth.

High School Work: Best high school display: Grenada High School mathematics department, Best map Grenada county: Clarence Faror, first; Lucile Stevens, second. Best products map U. S.: Thelma Jackson. Collection written work: Grenada Public School took first place in each of the eight grades.

INTEREST SHOWN IN BETTER BABIES DEPARTMENT.

One of the busiest and most interesting departments of the North Mississippi Fair was the Better Babies Department. Two very attractive rooms under the grand stand fitted up for the mothers and babies.

The State Board of Health, sent Dr. Henrietta Frederickson, a child specialist, to make the examinations.

The Woman's Club co-operating with the Fair Association, made it possible for 83 babies to have a thorough examination, many of whom were in need of medical advice and would not have been reached in any other way.

Those in charge feel that a great deal has been accomplished, by examination of babies and instructions to mothers, "How to have better Babies."

Following is a list of the babies receiving health buttons and blue ribbons:

1. Danford Lindsey, Derma.
2. Lela Echols, Grenada.
3. Ruth Doolittle, Shelby.
4. Vera Clement, Black Hawk.
5. Kathleen Singleton, Grenada.
6. Marjorie Langley, Louisville.
7. Annie Bett Gresslie, Scobey.
8. Ruby Jones, Embury.
9. Sue Helen Riley, Duck Hill.
10. Lefferge Ross, Calhoun City.
11. Richard O. Jones, Jonestown.
12. Frances Jones, Oxford.
13. Frances Phelps, Drew.
14. Dorothy Bickerstaff, Grenada.
15. Billy Dunn, Grenada.
16. Frances R. Linder, Oxford.
17. Jox Calvin, Carrollton.
18. Frank York, Grenada.
19. Pressgrove York, Grenada.
20. Mary Frances Carver, Cleveland.
21. Frances H. Walderp, Tie Plant.
22. Lucy Carl White, Grenada.
23. Clara Thomas, Grenada.
24. Martha E. McCormick, Grenada.

HALLOWE'EN PARTY ENJOYABLE EVENT.

One of the most enjoyable and attractive entertainments of the season was that given by the members of the Young Ladies' Wesley Bible class of the M. E. Church at the Ladies' Rest room on last Tuesday evening.

The decorations which carried out the Hallowe'en spirit were the conventional witches black cats, etc., the autumn note being emphasized by the brilliant foliage of autumn leaves placed at each end of the room, and the light being that furnished by the mellow glow of Jack O' Lanterns. The guests were met by a ghost, who led them to the door of the Chamber of Horrors, when they were introduced by another ghost to the spirit of their Great grand father. After this trying (?) ordeal they were then led into the spacious reception room when all the Hallowe'en games were played with much zest, and dainty refreshments were served.

This class of Young Ladies has given many charming entertainments but never one that equaled this in originality and perfection of detail. The success of the evening was largely due to the efforts of Miss Willie Cuff, Class President and Mrs. R. A. Tucker, who garbed as a gipsy, read the palms of the guests. —Reported.

OPENS NEW GROCERY

I wish to announce to my friends that I have opened a new grocery store in the building formerly occupied by Third Street Grocery near the old oil mill and carry a full line of staple and fancy groceries, notions, fruits, fancy candies, medicines, etc. You will find my prices always low and the quality of merchandise the best. I ask a share of your patronage and can assure you of satisfaction.

R. W. MITCHELL

EDITOR RECOVERING FROM OPERATION.

O. F. Lawrence, editor of The Sentinel, who has been in the Lucy Brinkley Hospital in Memphis for nearly three weeks, was operated on Monday morning and the surgeons say that he is doing splendidly. He expects to be able to return home in about two weeks longer.

\$210 FOR SOMEBODY Look Over Your Tickets, It May Be You.

Monday morning, the committee in charge, announced the following numbers as substitutes for the numbers that have as yet not been claimed from the last distribution of \$500 of the \$2000 in gold which is being given away this year by twenty-eight Grenada business concerns.

A negro mechanic, Miles Williams, employed by the Grenada Auto Co., drew the numbers and this paper hopes that some members of the colored race will hold some of the following tickets which will be redeemed for the amounts noted if they are presented to Miss Estelle Rollins:

798041, \$100.
056477 and 120673, \$25 each.
846475, 102016, 900460, 107805 and 959994, \$10 each.
763289 and 125911, \$5 each.

Look over your tickets and see if the above numbers are among any of them. A great many people have either lost or misplaced their tickets and this gives the other fellow a fine opportunity to secure one of the awards.

Tickets are good until the final distribution takes place on Christmas Eve and you should save them until that time.

FOOTBALL TODAY

This (Friday) afternoon at 3:15 o'clock on the high school grounds, the undefeated Grenada High School football team meets the heretofore victorious eleven from the Oxford High School. One of the best games of the season is assured. Grenada defeated the fast team from the Charleston High School here during the fair by two touchdowns and, with the encouragement and support of the local people, promises to give Oxford a drubbing.

The larger the crowd of spectators on the grounds this afternoon the better the local boys will play. It is up to you to support the team and by going out this afternoon you will help them win.

CITY TAX LEVY 32 MILLS

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen at its meeting Monday night, Oct. 22, fixed the tax levy for the city of Grenada at 32 mills, which is divided as follows: 13 mills for schools, 13 mills for bond tax and 6 mills for general purposes. With the county levy at 37 mills, residents of the town of Grenada will have to pay 69 mills for taxes, or practically seven per cent.

TO HOLD SIX WEEKS' SHORT COURSE

A. & M. College, Miss.—According to an announcement of Miss Susie V. Powell, Assistant Director of Extension in charge of Home Demonstration Work in Mississippi with headquarters at Mississippi A. & M. College, there will be a six weeks' short course for County Home Demonstration Agents and prospective agents at A. & M. College from January 3 to February 1.

This course is an annual event and agents and prospective agents from over the entire state of Mississippi usually take advantage of the opportunities of study offered. Through the system of instruction employed the subject matter embraced in a half semester's work is covered and credits given accordingly. Those taking the course may therefore return later and complete an entire semester's credit in certain subjects in another six weeks' course. The granting of credits makes it necessary that all students entering for the short course and claiming college credits at the end of it, must at first pass through the hands of the committee on entrance.

It is necessary to submit necessary entrance requirements of fifteen Carnegie units, or to have them formally waived under what is known as the twenty year rule which specifies that students twenty years or over are not required to submit units. Students will be allowed to take only twenty hours per week.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Weekly News Letter by W. F. Bond, Supt.

The children of our cities and towns and in approximately one thousand places in the rural districts now have the advantage of good schools. That is, they have within reach of their homes, schools running seven, eight, or nine months in the year carrying from ten to twelve grades of work, taught by well educated and well trained teachers. Such a condition of affairs not only gives these children a chance to get a good high school education at home, but also means much in many other ways to the various communities as a whole. Such a school is perhaps the greatest investment any community can make for its welfare.

Why is it that in many places today in Mississippi the children are forced to attend schools running only a few months in the year and carrying but a few grades and taught by poorly trained teachers?

Whose fault is it that many children are today denied the advantages of a good schooling? Can we have a real democracy without democracy of education?

I want to request every parent reading these lines, whose children are not getting the advantages of a good school at home to ask themselves the question, "Whose Fault Is It?"

THE "CITY BEAUTIFUL," BEAUTIFULLY HOSPITABLE.

Just lately the ladies of the First Baptist Church reached out in their generosity, and invited the county W. M. U. into a most beautiful service. Surely the spirit of it was lovely to a very great degree. The preparation or so full a program required, besides skill, much real work and how lovely of these wonderful women to conceive the gracious thought of it all. The entertainment would have done credit to a city.

The program given was impressive and deeply spiritual leaving only one thought dominant the great beauty of the spiritual life and the resolute to follow at all costs more closely in the steps of the Savior.

Mrs. Dexter's music was in itself a row spiritual feast in technical so perfectly dispensed.

The refreshments which were delightful, and most exquisite in their dainty preparation were served in the basement of the church which was most charmingly decorated with fresh flowers, each table of which corresponding respectively, in color to refreshments served.

Fairlyland-like surely lighted with storms of music "Sweet and Low."

We had with us some of the charter members of the Grenada W. M. U. Among them the very gifted sister of the late beloved and distinguished Dr. Gambrel. Seeing and hearing this wonderful woman and the other older members—and then seeing and hearing the gifted younger members of the present W. M. U. called to mind the Atherian Oath. "For years and years Athens was considered the most beautiful city in all the world, and one reason was that each young Athenian on becoming of age, took this oath:

"I will transmit this city to the next generation a fairer and better city than it was transmitted to me. In spirit at least, it seems, that each of these women have adopted a like resolve and are leaving their Unon and their Church; their city and the world fairer and better by their having lived.

With sincere appreciation,
A Guest.

ABSENT-MINDED.

"Carson is the most absent-minded chap I ever saw." "What's he been doing now?" "This morning he thought he had left his watch at home, and then proceeded to take it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and get it." "But he doesn't beat the man who went out of his office and put a card on the door saying he would be back at 3 o'clock, and finding that he had forgotten something, went back to the office, read the notice on the door and sat down on the stairs to wait until 3 o'clock."—Kind Words.

RED CROSS PLANS FOR COMING YEAR

Over \$2,000,000 in Fund for War Sufferers—National Budget Is \$5,543,077.

AID TO VETERANS STANDS FIRST

Expended \$9,738,448 in Services to Mankind Last Year at Home and Abroad.

Washington.—With a budget of \$5,543,077.81 for carrying out the program of service during the current fiscal year, beginning July 1, the American Red Cross announces that this amount was \$4,195,370.41 less than was expended during the fiscal year ended last June 30. During that year expenditures reached a total of \$9,738,448.22, of which amount \$2,605,696.09 was devoted to relief of refugees in Greece who had been driven out of Asia Minor. In announcing the budget for the year, the statement from National Headquarters emphasized the fact that its extensive work at home and abroad depends almost wholly upon the nation-wide support of the organization through enrollment of membership in large numbers during the annual roll call, which will be in progress from November 11 to November 29 under the auspices of the 3,600 Chapters in the United States and throughout the world. These Chapters, it is pointed out, during the last fiscal year expended of their own funds approximately \$3,920,000 in work for the men who wore the United States uniform during the World War, so that the estimate of some \$15,000,000 expended during twelve months by the American Red Cross as a whole is considered conservative.

Soldier Service Stands First
From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1923, the American Red Cross spent nationally and through its Chapters close to \$164,000,000 in behalf of American soldiers who served in the war and their families. During last year the figure alone mounted to more than \$5,365,855, and for the current fiscal year National Headquarters has set aside under the heading, "Assistance to Disabled ex-Service Men and Women," \$2,065,834.20. The Chapters will continue to do their part, so that it may be predicted with confidence that again more than \$5,500,000 will be disbursed in the large variety of services to the disabled men and women and their families—services for which the Government cannot provide and which reach the individual case with the sympathy and understanding only actual contact can insure. This work of the American Red Cross approaches the fifth anniversary of the Armistice, which ended the World War with only slight decrease in calls for service in the interest of the welfare and rehabilitation of those who suffered physical disability in the service of their country.

In the interest of the enlisted men serving in the Army and the Navy the budget provides \$309,020 for the current year. This is obligatory under the Red Cross charter, for the organization must act in matters of voluntary relief and as a medium of communication between the people and their Army and Navy.

Domestic Program Extensive
The domestic operations of the American Red Cross comprise an accurate indicator of the continuing calls for expansion in all the established and authorized services. The budget aggregates \$4,636,449.70, as against expenditures during the last year of \$4,452,068.20. The abnormal demands in the foreign field in the last several years, however, have largely subsided, and in consequence \$906,633.11 has been set for the 1923-24 budget under foreign operations. On this amount \$394,803.91 is set aside for engagements which will close the work for the refugees in Greece, for whose amelioration \$2,605,696.09 was expended up to June 30, when the American Red Cross withdrew, and the work was taken over under the control of the Greek government. For liquidation and completion of general relief in Europe the budget provides \$100,000, and for American Junior Red Cross projects, foreign and insular, and assistance to Chapters listed under foreign operations.

Ready for Emergency Calls
The readiness of the American Red Cross to answer immediately with effective service in cases of emergency is an outstanding feature of its program that is universally recognized. During last year \$528,000 was spent for relief in 110 disasters, which was \$667,790 in excess of budget provisions. This year \$400,000 has been appropriated for this service. Since 1891 the Red Cross has administered more than \$20,000,000 in relief work following disasters.

Other budget items in the schedule for domestic operations include \$1,352,534.20 for service and assistance to the 3,600 Chapters and their branches; \$30,000 for assistance to other organizations, particularly stressing child health activities; \$194,400 for Junior Red Cross projects and service; \$10,324.30 for assistance to Nurses' Training Schools, and for other activities \$111,456.30. For supervision of service activities and general management of the entire American Red Cross less than \$225,000 is allotted

RAPID GROWTH HAS COME TO BAPTISTS

75 MILLION CAMPAIGN HAS LENT STRENGTH TO EVERY DEPARTMENT OF WORK

RESULTS IN SOUTH NOTED

Home and State Missions, Schools, Orphanages, Hospitals and Relief Report Marked Advances Under Forward Movement



DR. B. D. GRAY, Secretary Home Mission Board South.

Suggesting the growth which the Baptist 75 Million Campaign has brought to the general work of Southern Baptists, it is reported by the general headquarters of the movement that during the four years that have intervened since the Campaign was inaugurated in 1919, the denomination has gained 57 district associations, 881 active ministers, 3,668 local churches, 3,237 Sunday schools with 459,223 pupils, 3,683 Young People's Unions with 233,917 members, and 7,094 Woman's Missionary Union organizations, and baptized 762,880 persons. At the same time the churches have given \$28,776,937 more to missions, Christian education and benevolences than they did during the corresponding period prior to the Campaign, and have increased their investment in local church property by \$45,405,118.

The larger resources made possible for missions and benevolences through the channels of the Campaign have been responsible for great advances in every form of denominational work, both at home and abroad.

Complete Church Building Fund
Among the outstanding achievements of the Home Mission Board, operating throughout the territory of the Southern Baptist Convention, are noted the completion of its million dollar church building loan fund, the baptism of 173,602 persons, reception into the churches of 277,968 persons, enlistment of 11,772 young people in the dedication of their lives to some definite form of Christian service, building or improvement of 1,873 church houses, and organization of 935 Baptist churches and 2,893 new Sunday schools.

Practically twice the state mission results have been accomplished in many of the states since the Campaign began as were had for any corresponding period of time prior to that movement.

Southern Baptists own 118 Baptist schools, colleges and seminaries, where nearly 40,000 young people are studying to fit themselves for larger usefulness. The number of students has been greatly increased through the Campaign making possible the larger equipment of the schools, and the investment which that movement has made possible in the schools is equal to about 45 per cent of their total value at the time the Campaign was inaugurated.

4,000 Orphans Cared For

Nearly 4,000 orphan boys and girls are cared for in the 19 Baptist orphanages of the South. Two new orphanages have been provided by the Campaign and practically all of the older ones have been given better equipment by this movement. The equipment is not large enough yet, as 2,000 boys and girls had to be turned away last year because the institutions had no more room.

When the Campaign was launched Southern Baptists had only 13 hospitals. Today that number has been increased to 21. Last year over 47,000 patients were treated in these hospitals, a large number of these being charity patients who could not have had an opportunity to get well except through some such assistance.

The Relief and Annuity Board, serving aged ministers, is now aiding more than 925 beneficiaries and has expended in direct relief since the Campaign began the sum of \$414,892.46.

It will require \$31,000,000 additional cash to complete the Campaign by the end of the period in 1924, and every effort is being made to enlist all Southern Baptists in having a share in this task.

JAPANESE PROVERBS

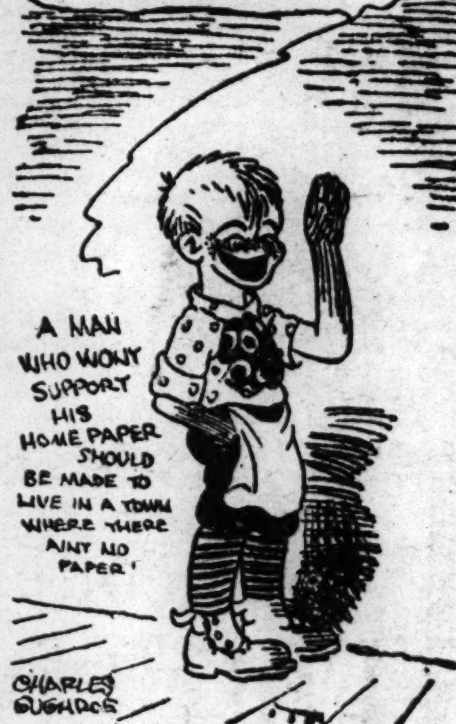
Even in a village of eighty there's generally a patriot to be found.
In the house where the samisen is played all day long there will be little rice in the larder.
When the wild geese fly south and the first reed dies, put on another garment.
The love-born maiden under the plum tree forgets that the kettle is simmering on the hibachi.
He who buys what he needs not sells what he needs.
If a man steals gold, he's put in prison; if he steals land, he's made

A. S. DUDLEY
DENTIST
Office Main Street
Separate Chair and Instruments for Colored Patients

SHARP & CLANTON
Physicians & Surgeons
Office Over Heath Bro's. Store
Facing Main Street.
Dr. J. Sidney Sharp Dr. R.A. Clanton

MICKIE SAYS—

WHEN A MAN TAKES A CIGAR OUTA HIS MOUTH TO TELL TH' EDITOR TO STOP HIS PAPER BECUZ HE CAN'T AFFORD IT, TH' EDITOR SMILES A CROOKED SMILE!



...WANTED...

Lumber Haulers
Trucks and Teams
Hauls 6 to 8 miles. Years work.
E. C. THOMPSON
Lumber Co.

The Chinese Plan is Best Says Authority

"Four thousand years of civilization have taught the Chinese the most logical way to preserve their health," said a well-known physician, a few days ago. "Instead of waiting until they get sick to call in the doctor they pay one a salary to keep them well."

"The trouble with most of us nowadays is that we go along disregarding our health, until, bang! one of these days, our system goes to sending in bills, and then we call in the physician and sometimes want him to undo in a few days what we have been doing to tear down our constitution for years."

The old saying "a stitch in time saves nine" applies with full force to the maintenance of our health.

By stopping occasionally to recuperate our health, energy and vitality through rest, recreation, and the use of effective aids to health there is no doubt that we would add at least ten years to our life.

The effectiveness and merit of Allison's Wells water as a tonic and as a means of relieving that run-down, tired-out feeling which is often the result of malaria, or stomach, kidney, liver, or bladder troubles, is clearly shown by the hundreds of statements from prominent men and women, who have quick and easy relief and help through the consistent use of this wonderful water when they were suffering from any of these distressing ailments.

The low rates, especially for families, which prevail at the famous Mississippi watering place, known as Allison's Wells, makes a vacation possible for families of limited means; and the splendid service and cooking and excellent accommodations makes it an attractive place for those whose means enable them to command just what they want.

Dancing, golf and tennis are among the amusements which help to make your visit more pleasant. More information, if you want it, in an attractive booklet, will be mailed on request.

ALLISON'S WELLS

D. C. LATIMER & COMPANY

Way, Mississippi

a king.
When all men praised the peacock for his beautiful tail, the birds cried out with one consent: "Look at his legs and what a voice!"
Everything must wait its turn, peach blossoms for the second month and chrysanthemums for the ninth.
Brothers quarrel like thieves inside a house, but outside their swords leap out in each other's defense.
One meal without rice mars domestic happiness for a week.
He who is in haste fishes in an empty pool.
The heaviest rains fall on the leaky house.
The sparrow flying in the rear of

Frequent Headaches

"I suffered with chronic constipation that would bring on very severe headaches," says Mrs. Stephen H. Kincer, of R. F. D. 1, Cripple Creek, Va. "I tried different medicines and did not get relief. The headaches became very frequent. I heard of

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

and took it for a headache, and the relief was very quick, and it was so long before I had another headache. Now I just keep the Black-Draught, and don't let myself get in that condition."

Thedford's Black-Draught (purely vegetable) has been found to relieve constipation, and by stimulating the action of the liver, when it is torpid, helps to drive many poisons out of your system. Biliousness, indigestion, headache, and similar troubles are often relieved in this way. It is the natural way. Be natural! Try Black-Draught.
Sold everywhere.

Why Have Rheumatism

The cures of Rheumatism made by Leonard's Blood Elixir have been called modern miracles by those who have seen the seemingly impossible cures this wonderful remedy has made.

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood and cannot be cured as long as any rheumatic poison is in the veins. Leonard's Blood Elixir from the first dose begins to drive from the blood every particle of uric acid and other poisonous impurities that cause Rheumatism. It makes and increases rich, red blood and in this way gives new life and vigor to the system. For old folks this remedy is especially valuable, restoring their energy and vitality and building up health and strength. In chronic cases of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofulous affections, Blood Poison, Ulcers and other diseases of the blood, Leonard's Blood Elixir is a specific. Sold by 2d Class Drug Store.

the hawk thinks the hawk is sleeping.
The man with a sour face should not open a shop.
A man who always wears his hat kimono has no holiday clothes.
To an ant a few drops of rain is a flood.
He who sits in and he who pulls the ricksha are alike men.
The fallen blossom does not return to the branch.
Even the emperor has saw-sawed relations.
Better to wash an old kimono than to borrow a new one.—Exchange.

Pay Your Subscription

Asa Debuilder

and general conditioner there is nothing known superior to the revitalizing and invigorating effect of FORCE Tonic.

Force Tonic
It Makes For Strength

Ford
Truck Chassis
\$370 652

Flat board body type, ideal for packers, plumbers and others handling heavy merchandise. Body types to meet every hauling requirement can be supplied.

A dividend-paying business utility—a title the Ford One-Ton Truck has earned for itself through years of reliable service in diversified lines. Powered by the famous Ford Model T engine through the Ford planetary transmission and special Ford worm gear, it brings to the business man for his delivery service the abundant power, reliable operation, and real economy for which the Ford product is notable everywhere.

It carries its load day in and day out with a minimum of attention. Ease of handling adapts it for use in the limited areas about loading docks, warehouses and construction locations. Giving rapid, dependable hauling service at low initial cost, and at the lowest possible expense for operation and upkeep, it pays the highest dividend on the investment of any motor transportation equipment available to the business world.

GRENADA MOTOR CO.
GRENADA, MISS.

Ford
CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS

"Cake is real food for him when it's made of Dainty flour"

"And he likes it so much more than the cake I used to bake with ordinary flour. It is lighter and has a different taste—the natural sweet flavor that only the finest wheat can give."

"Dainty is made entirely from the choicest part of the highest grade wheat kernels—the grain's very heart. Absolutely no phosphate or anything else is added. The result is pure flour of such wonderful goodness that it couldn't possibly be improved."

"Your children will notice the difference as soon as you give them cake made of Dainty. They will want more and you can feel safe in letting them have it, because of Dainty's absolute purity."

The difference between the price of Dainty and ordinary flour is less than it has been in years, due to favorable crop conditions.

If you are not yet a user of Dainty, now is the time to begin.

Pure

VALIER'S PATENT DAINTY FLOUR

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Contains only the best part of the best wheat—nothing else added.
BAKING BUT FLAVOR

DAINTY REQUIRES LESS LARD

BACK BAD TODAY

Backache is usually kidney-ache and makes you dull, nervous and tired. Use Doan's Kidney Pills for weak kidneys—the remedy recommended by your friends and neighbors. Ask your neighbors.

Mrs. Mary Tribble, 207 Green St., Grenada, says: "I know Doan's Kidney Pills are a good medicine as they have been used in our home with beneficial results. I always use them for a disordered condition of my kidneys. My kidneys were weak and caused a lot of annoyance. I had occasional attacks of backache, too. After I began using Doan's Kidney Pills relief followed. I gladly recommend Doan's."

The above statement was given June 14, 1918 and on April 12, 1922, Mrs. Tribble added: "It was surprising to find how soon Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of kidney trouble several years ago. Since then I have only used them occasionally to flush my kidneys. They have kept my kidneys healthy. I cannot praise Doan's too highly."

60c, at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Jackson, Miss., September 19, 1923.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Salley, of Grenada, Miss., Route 5 who, on May 14, 1920, made home-stead entry No. 08434, for E 1/2 of SE 1/4, section 4, Township 21 North, Range 7 East, Choctaw Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Chancery Clerk of Grenada County, at Grenada, Mississippi on the 8th day of November, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: Oscar White, B. J. Hubbard, Mac Edwards, J. E. Hubbard all of Grenada, Miss. Route 5.

11 2 5t WM. O. LIGON, Register.

ELECTION NOTICE

Coming on for consideration the petition of H. J. Ray and others asking for an election on the question of forming Supervisors' District Number One of Grenada County into a separate Road District under chapter 150 of Laws of 1910, and Chapters 172 and 177 Laws of 1916, and Chapters 276 and 279 Laws of 1920, and all other acts amendatory thereof, and it appearing to the Board from the report of the committee appointed to investigate said petition that same contains the names of more than 20% of the qualified electors of said Supervisor's District One, and that same is otherwise in legal form; it is ordered that said petition be granted and the question of the establishment of a separate road district composed of said supervisor's district No. One, of Grenada County, be submitted to the qualified electors of said district, said election to be held at the same time as the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 6th, 1923; and it is further ordered that the election commissioners of Grenada County have placed upon the ballots for District No. One, of said county to be voted in said election the question of the formation of said separate district, and that they give notice of the holding of said election upon the question of the establishment of said separate road district on said day, by publication of notice in The Grenada Sentinel, as required by law; and make their report to this board showing the result of said election at its next regular meeting in December, 1923.

Ordered further that the clerk of this Board certify a copy of this order to said Election Commissioners of Grenada County. This the 11th day of October, 1923.

County of Grenada, I, J. B. Keeton, Clerk of the Chancery court in and for the county and state aforesaid, hereby certify that the above and foregoing order is a true and correct copy of an order passed by the Board of Supervisors, of said county and state, at their Adjourned October, 1923 meeting, on the 11th day of October, 1923, and of record in Minute Book "H" on page 574 of the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of October, 1923.

J. B. KEETON, Clerk Board of Supervisors By G. DRAPER, D. C.

11 26 2t DR. C. K. BAILEY, Dentist GRENADA, MISS. Office over Heath Bros. Store Facing Main Street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain decree of the Chancery Court of Grenada County, Mississippi, rendered at the regular October Term, 1923 thereof, in cause No. 3799 of the General Docket, styled George Brown, et al Versus Ed Golliday, et al, the undersigned commissioner will on November 19th, 1923, within legal hours, offer for sale and will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, at the East door of the Court House in the City and County of Grenada, State of Mississippi, the following property situated in Grenada County, Mississippi, to-wit:-

Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Thirty-two (32), Township Twenty-two (22), Range Seven (7) East.

Witness my signature this the 20th day of October, A. D. 1923.

J. B. KEETON, Commissioner W. M. Mitchell Sol for Complainants B. D. Newsom, Sol for Defendants. 11 26 4t.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF TIMBER.

By virtue of a certain decree of the Chancery Court of Grenada County, Mississippi, rendered at the regular October Term, 1923 thereof, in cause No. 3849, styled Ex parte, Mrs. M. E. Hudson et al, the undersigned Commissioner will on November 19th, 1923, within legal hours, offer for sale and will sell, at public auction for cash, to the highest and best bidder, at the East door of the Court House in the City and County of Grenada State of Mississippi, all the oak timber fourteen (14) inches and up in diameter, eight inches from the ground on the following lands, in Grenada County, Mississippi, to-wit:-

W 1/2 of SE 1/4 and W 1/2 E 1/2 SE 1/4 and E 1/2 SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 3 and E 1/2 SE 1/4 of Section 4 and E 1/2 NE 1/4 of Section 9 and W 1/2 and W 1/2 E 1/2 of Section 10; and NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 and 15 acres in NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 15, all in Township 22, Range 7 East, together with the use of a mill site for five years from July 12th, 1923, and with engree and ingrees over said lands.

Witness my signature this the 20th day of October, A. D. 1923.

J. B. KEETON, Commissioner B. D. Newsom, Sol 11 26 4t

HE USED SPEED.

A guest in a Cincinnati hotel was shot and killed. The negro porter who heard the shooting was a witness at the trial.

"How many shots did you hear?" asked the lawyer.

"Two shots, sah," he replied.

"How far apart were they?"

"'Bout this way," exclaimed the negro, clapping his hands with an interval of about a second between them.

"Where were you when the first shot was fired?"

"Shinin' a gemman's shoes in the basement of de hotel."

"Where were you when the second shot was fired?"

"Ah was passing de Big Fo' depot."—Exchange.

Son—"What is a roost, father?"

Father—"A roost is a pole on which chickens roost at night."

"And what is a perch, papa?"

"A perch is what chickens perch on at night."

"Well, papa, couldn't chickens roost on a perch?"

"Why, of course."

"And couldn't they perch on a roost?"

"Certainly."

"But if the chickens perched on a roost, that would make the roost a perch, wouldn't it?"

"Oh, heavens Yes, I suppose so."

"But if after some chickens had perched on a roost and made it a perch, some chickens came along and roosted on the perch and made it a roost, then the roost would be a perch and the perch would be a roost and some of the chickens would be roosters and the others would be perchers and—"

"Oh, Susan—Susan, take this child to bed at once."—Exchange.

LEAVES FOR WINTER

Mrs. Linda West left recently for Grenada where she will visit her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, for several weeks. From Grenada Mrs. West will go to Memphis and then to New Orleans to spend the remainder of the winter.—Jackson Daily News.

SEN. BROOKHART DIAGNOSES ECONOMIC TROUBLES

"Let us find out what is the matter. If there is unrest it has grown out of the inequality of the distribution of wealth. During the period from 1900 to 1922 the wealth of the United States increased but 6 per cent, yet during that time the cement trust, the president of which has been my constant opponent, declared annual dividends ranging from 42 to 52 per cent. In 1900 it declared a stock dividend of 2,900 per cent. It has since declared a stock dividend of 150 per cent and so many cash dividends that we haven't gotten through adding them up yet.

"Somebody has pointed out that every hour a plasterer gets enough to buy 16 bushels of corn. That is unfair because, as in the case of the bricklayer, it used the price the building trades got but not the price the farmer received.

"The trouble is with our system of distribution. Of every dollar the consumer pays the farmer receives but 37 cents. Over in Denmark where the farmers are running their own business, they receive from 72 to 75 per cent.

"While I was in Europe this year I went to Denmark, to England and to Poland. In Denmark I found that 40 years ago they had sent committees to Manchester to see how economic co-operation was working out. There in Denmark I found that the farmers were getting the most out of their labor. They are buying the fertilizer co-operatively running their creameries co-operatively. They have 46 co-operative packing plants and they are the most efficient packing plants in the world. They prepare the food so well that in the markets of Great Britain their products sell for 6 per cent more than do the meats of the American trust.

"The farmers and laborers of Denmark run their banks co-operatively and there will be no deflation of the farmer by a federal reserve system.

"I went to Manchester and to Glasgow. In Manchester co-operative efforts has reached its highest point. In the streets I saw and rode in automobiles bearing the letters "C. W. S." (Co-operative Work Shops.) They had been in use for 10 years and ran just as smoothly as the day they first left the shops. Manchester is the second city in manufacturing in Great Britain. The Co-operative Shops do 35 per cent of all the merchandising and manufacturing of the country. Here they turn out 4,000,000 pairs of shoes a year. The Co-operative Works owns and operates 11 mills that turn out thousands of tons of flour each year. It owns and operates its own banks, coal mines and other industries.

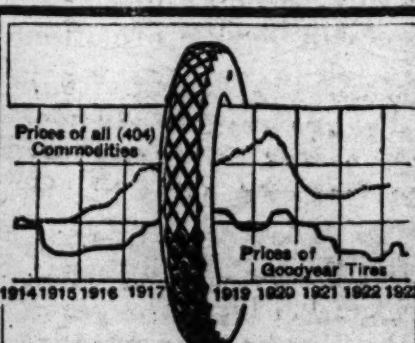
"In Poland I found the trend towards co-operation.

"The only idea that has survived this last war has been that of economic co-operation. We've got to find a better basis upon which to

SAVE MONEY

Sickness costs money. Do you realize how much a prolonged attack of chills and fever costs you? This can be saved. LEONARD'S CHILL REMEDY AND IRON TONIC stops chills and fever at once. No long illness, no big expense. It also invigorates and purifies the blood thus preventing recurrence of fever. LEONARD'S CHILL REMEDY AND IRON TONIC is pleasant tasting and harmless. It is sold on a money back guarantee. Demand LEONARD'S from your druggist.

Sold by 2d Class Drug Store



LOOK at the way Goodyear Tire prices have been kept consistently lower than the average for all commodities. Then think of the improvements represented by that finest of all Goodyear tires, the new Goodyear Cord. Despite this, prices are 37% lower now than in 1920, and 30% lower than in 1914. This is the time to buy Goodyears.

As Goodyear Service Station Dealers we will inspect your car and the new Goodyear Cord with the patented All-Weather Tread and see them up with standard Goodyear Service.

MEER MOTOR CO.

GOOD YEAR

conduct our business in the United States. I have been told that 95 per cent of all the merchants in the United States fail. If this is true, business is eating itself up. There is no defense for such a system as that. "The remedy is economic co-operation."

WHERE IS FLORENCE?

Old Colored Mammy: "Ise wants a ticket fo' Florence."

Ticket Agent (after ten minutes of weary thinking over railroad guides): "Where is Florence?"

Old Colored Mammy: "Settin' over dar on de bench."—Princeton Tiger.

Little Willie's father had taken him to Sunday school for the first time, and on the way home, in order to see if the youngster had learned anything, he said:

"Who was it killed Goliath?"

"I dunno, said Willie. 'I was sitting on a back seat and couldn't see.'—Exchange.

Backache on the Farm

The farmer's wife who bears and rears children, does her own housework, keeps chickens and has other outside work to do, needs a sound back to carry her burden of toil. So does the farmer, who has to work early and late, and to do much bending and lifting.

Unfortunately, it is a fact that more farm men and women than other people suffer with lame or aching backs, and it is a trouble that allows hardly a moment's peace, day or night.

Chronic backache is very often due to weak kidneys and for kidney trouble, Dr. Pierce has worked out a new and special remedy, "An-uric." Ask your druggist for it.

"An-uric," by increasing the flow of the urine, helps the kidneys to flush out of the system the uric poisons that cause the damage to the kidneys and bladder, the aching back, swollen joints and many aches and pains that are ordinarily called rheumatism.

PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

STOP THAT ITCHING If you suffer from any form of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Tetter, Cracked Hands, Poison Oak, Ringworm, Old Sores and Sores on Children, Sore Blistered Feet or any other skin diseases, we will sell you a jar of Blue Star Remedy on a guarantee will not stain your clothing and has a pleasant odor. Sold by 2d Class Drug Store

A BRAND NEW GIN FROM
Base to Cotton Press
The Dulweber Land & Timber Co.
At LeFlore, Grenada County
Announces their

New Continental Gin

is now operating and that its management assures that the best care and the best attention will be given every bale of Cotton. Public patronage solicited. Highest market price paid for cotton seed W. E. SHAW, Manager.

Someone Will be Given FREE a FOUR DOOR FORD SEDAN

Somebody else will be given a completely equipped Ford Touring Car, and twenty three others will be given amounts from \$10.00 to \$100.00 in cash, on

Greenwood, Miss., DOLLAR DAY Tuesday, November 6th

Every dollar paid on account in Greenwood on Dollar Day, and every dollar's cash purchase has an opportunity to share in the \$2000.00 which will be given away on that day.

Moreover, every Greenwood merchant has saved the best bargains of the year for that one day; every dollar you spend represents a real savings.

Don't miss this wonderful opportunity, Come to GREENWOOD, MISS., on

DOLLAR DAY November 6th

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

O. F. LAWRENCE, EDITOR
G. M. LAWRENCE, PUBLISHER
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.50 Per Year in Advance
Six Months—\$1.00

Entered at the Post Office at Grenada, Miss., as second class mail matter
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF GRENADA COUNTY AND CITY OF
GRENADA

ADVERTISING RATES—Classified Advertisements, Cards of Thanks, Obituaries, In Memoriams, and other reading notices 2½ per word for each insertion, payable cash in advance.
Display advertising rates furnished on application.

A TAP ON THE JAW.

He had fought, a hundred and twenty-five battles and was champion of the world. So he retired to take life easy on his farm.

But the promoters lured him forth to fight another man, offering him the salary of the President of the United States. I was one of the several thousand who paid their money at the gate.

The betting was two to one on the champion. He stepped into the ring with a jaunty smile, and why not? He had longer reach and was fighting before a friendly crowd. Surely, we thought, this will be easy for him; and we were still thinking it, when all of a sudden he was down on his knees.

There was nothing brutal about it. He seemed to have slipped. We could not believe, as the referee began his slow, measured, count, that he would not jump to his feet again. Could such a little blow put a man out? Why, it was hardly more than a tap on the jaw!

I said as much to my neighbor. (Fate is always kind to me at such affairs, setting me beside some stranger who is wise in records and inside stuff.)

"He seemed in perfect condition," I exclaimed, "and he's been leading a clean, healthy life down there on his farm!"

"Clean life, sure," my neighbor answered. "But it takes a lot more than that. A man can't go away from the ring for a couple of years and expect to stand up under punishment when he comes back. You can't take them taps on the jaw, my friend, unless you're taking 'em every day."

I have been something of a listener to speeches and something of a reader of books; but nowhere have I encountered a more profound observation on life than fell from the lips of my untutored friend.

You can have just about so much from the grab-bag of life, but you can't put both hands in. You can say to yourself: "I will run away from worry. I will retire and enjoy myself." And Fate answers: "Retire if you like, but the worries that are small today, because you are in the thick of the fight, will loom very much larger when you have nothing else to think about. The price of ease is softness; make no mistake about that."

And the prayer of the wise man, I take it, is, "Lord, keep me supple," not, "Lord, keep me safe. Put some disappointments in, along with my fair share of good cheer and good luck—some losses, some hard nuts to crack."

For these are taps on the jaw, which a man can't take unless he is "taking 'em every day."—Bruce Barton.

PROPHETS

In the palace in Amsterdam, formerly the town hall, a guide pointed out the room that once had been the Debtors Court.

"The first debtor whose troubles were aired in that room," said he, "was the painter Rembrandt."

Whether that is an accurate historical statement or not, there is no doubt about what happened to poor Rembrandt.

His fine home went under the hammer; the beautiful collection of his own paintings and other works of art was scattered, bringing only about two thousand dollars. Stripped of everything, even his table linen, the greatest genius Holland has produced found refuge in a shabby tenement in the ghetto.

Today the finest square in Amsterdam is called by his name, and his statue stands in the center of it.

The biographies of the world's benefactors are only too often very painful reading. Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, attended his wife's funeral in borrowed clothes.

He had lightened the labor of millions of women, but the world would not give him even a decent suit in which to mourn for the woman he loved.

We boast of the Yankee genius of Fulton, but no words sounded in his ears more often than the derisive phrase "Fulton's Folly."

Truly and scornfully it was said long ago:

"Ye build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchers of the righteous, and ye are the children of them which killed the prophets."

We are all descendants of those who failed to recognize the great spirits of their generation. All too tardily we seek to make good their neglect by erecting statues and establishing holidays.

Meanwhile there comes to my office a boy who wants a job; or a girl with a gift for music, and no funds, goes to work in a department store; or a lad who needs just a little help crosses the path—and we are busy with other things.

They may not be geniuses. The chances are one in several million against it. But there is fun in laying a little bet on Youth, even at such long odds.

And suppose one should win. Suppose that in the future it should be written: "There was a prophet in America in those days, and a man named Jones" (that's you or I), "about whom nothing else is known, encouraged him and set him courageously on his way."—Bruce Barton.

The business in which God is not made the silent partner is not a safe business. Its stock may sell at par and above, the dividends paid may afford a satisfactory return on the money invested, but in the end that business will prove to be unsatisfactory.—Selected.

MAKING GOD THE LAST RESORT.

"Get religion in order to miss hell and to go to heaven." Such was the presentation of the gospel appeal made in much of the preaching we heard when we were younger than we are to-day. We are glad that the emphasis has been shifted and that the need of religion for this life is now the chief note of the gospel appeal. But in the new appeal there is a tendency to go to another extreme, to plead for a religion of service and to fail to put proper emphasis upon a religion of fellowship with the spirit. Of course a religion that does not produce service is not the religion which Jesus Christ taught, but we need to bear in mind that Jesus also taught that we must know him and must know God the Father in order to serve properly.

The very heart of the Christian religion is fellowship with God. Many people who profess to be religious are missing this, as is shown by their alarm and testimony in times of stress. They give of their money perhaps and attend Church services more or less and participate in Church activities. They render a service, but they wait for an emergency before they really seek acquaintance with God. They have never been convinced of the imperative need of taking God into all the affairs of life. Their faith goes little beyond expecting God to take care of them in their great crises.

On this point the Confession says: "It is all right certainly to trust God when the complications of human affairs are too much for man's wisdom to solve. But it is a supremely unfair piece of evasion when men leave to God for solution tangles of sin and trickery which would never have come to any such pass if they had taken God's ideas into account at the beginning. And the world would instantly be a hundredfold better place for all of us to live in—even its sorrows and disappointments would be a hundredfold easier to bear—if only it were possible to make men who now treat God as a last resort to see that it is their business to make him their first resort long before trouble appears. . . . The task essentially then is to make God in his dealing with everyday normal life as actual to the normal man's apprehension as God now is to him in times of distress."—Exchange.

HOW TO SECURE A WORLD SUPPLY OF COTTON.

"The shortage of cotton is undoubtedly the greatest problem facing the cotton spinning industry today," is a statement made by W. Irving Bullard of Boston, treasurer of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. In discussing this situation Mr. Bullard stated that during the past two years the world has consumed about 41,000,000 bales of cotton and has produced during that time only 33,000,000 bales, its consumption in two years having exceeded its production by 8,000,000 bales. In this brief period the world has drawn on its reserves to the extent of almost a full American crop based on the average of the last few years. This year's production he says will fall far below the requirements if the world's mills are to be run full. There are 157,000,000 spindles in the world. When operating on a normal basis they require annually from 22,000,000 to 23,000,000 bales, whereas the world's production this year he estimates at 18,759,000 bales to 19,000,000 bales, a serious shortage with which to face the next twelve months.

It is in the light of such startling facts as these that the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which meets in Boston on October 31, will bring to bear upon the subject of cotton production all possible information. Cotton will be discussed from every angle, and efforts will be made to crystallize opinion and point some way to practical action by which production may be stimulated to meet the world's needs.

The best possible way is to pay a living price to the cotton growers and only in that way will it be possible to increase the yield to such an extent as to meet the needs of the world.—Manufacturers Record.

AN OVERDOSE OF MIDDLEMEN.

The farmer who makes the cabbage gets \$7. per ton for his product while the consumer pays \$198. In other words, the middle men get slightly more than 28 times as much out of the cabbage as the man who makes the cabbage possible.

The report of the National Coal Commission, of which former vice-president Marshall was a member, shows that the profit of wholesale coal dealers has increased more than 200 per cent during the last few years. The investigation of the books of these wholesalers shows that they had averaged a profit of 15 cents per ton and secured a profit on their capital of 55.2 per cent. It is therefore manifest that something besides wages and freight has to do with the high price of coal. What is said of coal and of cabbage, can be said of cotton and almost everything else. There are too many getting a profit out of everything from the time it starts on the market until it reaches the consumer. There are too many middlemen.

THE LAWMAKING MANIA

Uncle Sam is afflicted with the lawmaking disease. His case is the worst in the history of the world.

The output is so large the law libraries cannot house it, the lawyers cannot digest or assimilate it.

It is said to be a fact that the 48 state legislatures enact more laws than are even proposed by five great nations.

The ratio before the war was fifty new laws in our country to one by any great nation of Europe.

It takes 650 large volumes to hold in printed form the Supreme Court opinions on questions of constitutionality.

The law library of Columbia University contains 100,000 volumes and increases at rate of 8000 a year.

Why not stop manufacturing so many laws, try enforcing some of them and repeal some of the others?

A smaller legislative output would be an evidence of political sanity.

To watch the automobiles on a busy street in a big city and the efforts of pedestrians to cross the street brings the conviction that something will be done ere long to either slacken the speed of motorists or to confine them to certain streets. There is too much fast driving of automobiles. People are not in as much haste as the speed of automobiles indicate.

BACK IN SCHOOL FOR WHAT?

A million and more American children have within the last few weeks gone back to school. A good many have entered school for the first time.

These children are in school for what? Benjamin Franklin said: "Education is essential to supply succeeding ages with men qualified to serve the public." He was right, but he might have added "and for the individual in order that he may get the most out of life."

Abraham Lincoln said: "Public education is the most important thing which we, the people, are engaged in." And he was right. The American public school is of greater importance than agricultural products, markets, countinghouses, and factories. In the schools is the material out of which the future nation is to be made. And what the school is will determine to a very large degree what the future of the nation is to be.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, said: "The only way our commonwealth can outlast the tests put to it depends on the lives of the boys and girls now in the hands of the public school teachers." Let us try to visualize the meaning of this. What are these teachers trying to make out of our boys and girls? Do we know? How much interest are we taking in what the boys and girls are studying and what ideals the teachers are holding up to them? Do we know what is going on in the schools? And are we cooperating with the schools? These are questions parents cannot afford to treat with indifference.

Thomas Jefferson said the purpose of education is "to teach men what is going on in the world and to lead each to desire to make his part of it go on right." If this is taught in the home and in the public school systematically, faithfully, and religiously, the men and women of to-morrow will be equal to the tasks their hands find to do, and the future of the nation will be an improvement over the past and the present.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

BROADCASTING IS PUBLIC SERVICE.

Broadcasting is referred to constantly as a public service. That is its aim and its function, with the additional distinction of filling spiritual and economic needs in a manner which no other medium can replace.

What the radiophone has accomplished in the short span of two years of actual service in this field has no parallel, for now there is not a village or hamlet in the length and breadth of the nation so isolated that the tube-equipped receiver cannot bring it in touch with the centers of civilization. Half a thousand transmitters and millions of receivers are the constituents of this great network, and a sizable percentage of the entire population is engaged in the fascinating twisting of dials which brings to the home—gratis—information, culture and entertainment.

There is a story of an old man who carried a little can of oil with him everywhere he went; and if he passed through a door that squeaked, he poured a little oil on the hinges; if he came to a gate and it opened hard, he oiled it. And thus he passed through life, lubricating all the rusty, squeaking, and hard places, and making it easier for those who came after him. He filled his can daily and carried it with him to lubricate when and wherever needed. Blessed is the girl or boy man or woman who carries an oil can to lubricate life and make things go smoothly.—C. A. Terhune.

THE CHILD.

Honor the child. Welcome into being the infant, with a feeling of its mysterious grandeur, with the feeling that an immortal existence has begun, that a spirit has been kindled which is never to be quenched. Honor the child. On this principle all good education rests. Never shall we learn to train up a child till we take it in our arms, as Jesus did, and feel distinctly that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."—Channing.

Train up a child in the way he should go" is not so easy to do. The task is hard, though the text is short. And no man can recount the history of it. I think that the most wonderful book that could be written would be a book in which an angel should write all the thoughts that pass through a faithful mother's mind from the time that she first hears the cry of her child and knows that it is born into the world and rejoices in the midst of her griefs.—H. W. Beecher.

OFFICEHOLDERS THEN AND NOW.

Immediately after the Civil war there was one political officeholder to every 1,000 persons in the United States. Today there is an officeholder for every 72 people, observes William Clerkin, Akron business man.

If this develops to its logical conclusion, eventually everybody will be on the government payroll. But the pendulum will swing in the opposite direction. Taxpayers can stand just so much, no more.—N. O. Daily States.

The American Radiator Company recently published a statement which shows what organization will do. Its statement showed that if one had invested \$500. with this concern when it organized in 1905 and reinvested and accumulated dividends and stock every year, that the original investment would now be worth \$7,234.10, which is equal to 1346 per cent in 16 years, or at the rate of 64 per cent a year. When one considers the profits in this concern, the naturally will exclaim, "gosh, no wonder radiators are high."

There were 7850 murders committed in the United States in 1922 and only 63 in England and Wales. There were 17 murders committed in London and 17 convictions. New York City had 260 murders and only 3 convictions.

Borrowing on the part of states, counties, and cities, through the flotation of bonds, has fallen off sharply since the first of July, according to compilations made by the Daily Bond Buyer of New York.

Local, Social and Personal

ADVERTISING RATES—Classified advertisements, Cards of Thanks, Etc., in Memoriams, and other reading notices 2½¢ per word for each insertion, payable cash in advance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Horn enjoyed a short visit the latter part of last week from their son, J. B. Horn, and from their daughter, Miss Thelma Horn, both of whom came up from Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Walton of Moon Lake, near Clarksdale, motored over last Wednesday to be here for Coming Day at the fair. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Heath on Margin Street.

J. B. Taylor, formerly of Grenada, now of Hattiesburg, was a visitor in Grenada the first of this week on business. Mr. Taylor is gladly welcomed back to Grenada on his infrequent visits here.

Mrs. J. G. Stuckey left last week for Amory, Miss. where she will visit Mr. Stuckey's mother before returning to her home in Lepanto, Ark. Mrs. Stuckey was here during the fair visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cas Heath.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Frazier came down from their home in Cairo, Illinois to spend fair week in Grenada as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Woodson and family on Main Street.

Mrs. R. M. Condrey arrived last week from her home in Amory to spend some time visiting her two daughters in Grenada, Mesdames H. H. Heath and E. E. Penn, and also to take in the fair.

10% and 15% discount on all hats at the Betty Cole Shop.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gibson enjoyed a visit all of last week from their daughter, Mrs. J. E. Fletcher, of McKenzie, Tenn.

A very enjoyable birthday reunion was held on last Saturday, Oct. 27th, when Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Owens had with them their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph White, with their five children from Oxford and also their daughter, Miss Kate Payne Owens, who is teaching this year in Sardis. By a singular coincidence, the birthday of all three of Mr. and Mrs. Owens' children, Mrs. White, John Brown and Miss Kate Payne, is on October 27 and Mr. White's birthday is also the same date. The occasion was fittingly observed by the Owens family.

Mrs. E. F. Berry left yesterday afternoon for Grenada, for a visit of a few days with relatives. Mrs. R. L. Kennon is also spending a few days at Grenada, before returning to her home at Great Lakes, Ill.—Jackson Clarion Ledger, Oct. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kettle had as their guest last week Mrs. R. L. Kennon and son "Bobby Jr." of Chicago. Mrs. Kennon is a niece of Mr. Kettle, and was before her marriage Miss Louise Berry of Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. E. F. Berry left Monday at noon for her home in Jackson, after having been for several days the guest of her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kettle and family on Poplar Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Flanagan of Greenwood was the guest last week of their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walton Miers.

Mr. Bonnie Pottier, who is attending A. & M. College this session was the week-end visitor in the Miers home.

Tom Neely returned home last Saturday at noon from San Francisco where he went as a delegate to the American Legion national convention. He was a passenger on the Mississippi delegation's special train which went via New Orleans, El Paso and Los Angeles and returned via Salt Lake City, Denver and St. Louis.

COTTON REPORT

There were 1,328 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, ginned in Grenada County, from the crop of 1923 prior to October 18, 1923, as compared with 3,532 bales ginned to October 18, 1922.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Rates—2½¢ per word for each insertion payable strictly in advance. No advertisement accepted for less than 50¢.

We are paying 44 cents for first grade cream. Can and check returned same day received. The Willow Springs Creamery, 804 S. Main, Memphis, Tenn.

Painting, staining and varnishing—prices reasonable. All work absolutely guaranteed. Apply to Ed Murphy, 117 North Street, Grenada, Miss.

Wanted—Good plantation manager for Lee place, three miles west of Torrance, Miss. Good references required as to honesty and ability. Apply S. M. Jones, Torrance, Miss., or S. Friedlander, 806 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. 10 19 4t

For Sale—I have a few hundred grafted pecan trees for sale—Stuart and Success varieties—on five year old roots, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. J. P. Broadstreet, 10 12 4t

Farmers Attention—Now is the time to have any contemplated drain tile laid while the big Buckeye tile machine is in the county. See J. E. Van Trees at Glenwild Plantation or J. Paul Gaines, Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. 9 21 4t

Mr. Birdhunter: Positively no hunting on any land owned by G. R. Goza, J. P. Brooks and Mrs. Jim Brooks. 11 2 2t

Wanted by the Cotton States Serum Co. pigs weighing from 40 to 115 pounds. Will pay highest market price for the next three weeks. 11 2 2t

For Rent—My farm near town. Apply between Nov. 1 and 15, Mrs. M. L. Talbert, 11 2 2t

For Rent—Apartment and Rooms, Mrs. A. T. Roane.

CARD OF THANKS

To the Good People of Grenada:—We take this method of thanking those who helped us following the sudden death of our father who died at Mr. R. A. McRee's home, Monday, Oct. 22nd. Respectfully, F. T. Howard, sister and brothers

Beautiful line of gloves at the Betty Cole Shop.

NOV. 5 RED CROSS DAY.

The State of Mississippi Executive Department Jackson.

To the People of Mississippi:

Whereas, our citizens should not forget that the Red Cross in the last year expended \$163,500.00 in the South Aiding thousands of disaster victims; its messengers of mercy in our own State made twenty thousand visits to homes where sickness and disease threatened human life; and in giving assistance to seven thousand three hundred ex-service men in Mississippi, the Red Cross is standing by those who stood by you, and

Whereas, in the words of President Coolidge, "Our Country could secure no higher commendation than to have it truthfully said that the Red Cross is truly American," and

Whereas, I believe that this State, as it has always done, will answer the call of those who suffer with an open hand and a willing heart;

Now, therefore, in order to give our citizenship an opportunity to renew its allegiance to the great humanitarian institution, I issue this my

PROCLAMATION

setting aside the fifth day of November as Red Cross Day for the State of Mississippi and do authorize and advise that Mayors of all municipalities in the State to call a meeting on that date and declare the hours from eleven a. m. to one p. m. as a public holiday and during these hours all public and private business shall be suspended in order that all of the people in the State may attend and participate

NINE and the officers of the local Red Cross Chapters shall be present or named at this meeting so to determine how the coming Roll Call may be made a success in every County in Mississippi.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, this 27th day of October, A. D., 1923.

LEE M. RUSSELL

By the Governor:
JOS. W. POWER
Secretary of State.

Beautiful Christmas cards at The Sentinel office.

THE BIBLE, THE FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

Upon the principles of the Bible, they founded Civil and Religious institutions, and the first American public schools were founded by law for the expressed purpose of teaching American children to read "The Scriptures."

For over half a century the only book in any American Public School was the Bible, from which the boys and girls who became the fathers and mothers of the American Revolution learned their letters and to spell and to read in their little log school houses, as did Abraham Lincoln in the little log cabin where he was born, learn his letters, then to spell and read out of his mother's old English Bible, at her knees and before he was ten years old, when she died, he had read it through three times.

Because of their Bible education the children of Colonial times became fit to become the founders of the American Republic which they founded upon the principles of the Bible, the basis of all moral laws in all civilized lands, and because Abraham Lincoln was imbued with the teachings of the Bible from his mother's breast to the day of her death, he was fitted to become the savior of his country, and the Liberator of a race from human slavery, the best-loved American that ever lived.

If America is to remain the America of Washington, who declared: "It is impossible to govern the world without God and the Bible," and of Lincoln, who said: "In regard to The Great Book, I have only to say that it is the best book which God has given to men,"—then this book must be re-opened to the children of America in the public schools of our republic, as it was open to them from the foundation of our nation, until foreign influences interfered seeking to supplant American public schools with sectarian parochial schools.

The message of President U. S. Grant to the children of America, sent in response to a request for a centennial message to them, should be inscribed over the doorway of every American public school, as follows:

"Hold fast to the Bible as the sheet anchor of your liberties; write its precepts on your hearts and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this book we are indebted for the progress made in civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future."

The Truth That Makes Men Free is the only thing that can keep them free, and the Bible is the only bulwark of liberty, in the present and for the future as it has been in the past.—Searchlight.

HAS WORRYING EVER HELPED YOU?

In all your life, did you gain anything, ever get the slightest benefit, from worrying over any situation? Did it ever help you to bear your burden better or to make it lighter? What have all the years of worrying in the past done for you? You know that worrying has done nothing but sap your vitality, lower your courage, weaken your initiative, handicap your executive ability, and distress and confuse your mind, thus unfitting you for clear thinking and decisive acting. It has probably cut off years of your possible life. It has deepened the furrows in your face, whitened your hair, put a drag on your steps, and taken the spontaneity and buoyancy out of your life. It has made you a poorer husband, a poorer father, a poorer friend, a less agreeable and less effective partner and comrade, whether in business or social life. It has crippled your efforts and your business. Multitudes of days have been pretty nearly ruined by worry and anxiety. The fear of disaster, of misfortune, of possible failure, has been your worst enemy. You have harbored it, welcomed it, encouraged it by dwelling upon it, listening to its doubts and dire predictions. Multitudes of people who have harbored it have been ruined by it. It has filled our poorhouses, our insane asylums, our hospitals. Fear is the great human curse.—Orison Sweet Marden, in the New Success Magazine.

PRAYER ANSWERED

Last spring a sick boy, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, prayed to get well so he could see Babe Ruth smash out the ball in an exhibition game in that city. He was unable to attend, however. A neighbor of the boy told Ruth and the ball player drove seven miles out into the country to spend an hour with the sick lad, whose prayer was answered past anything he had ever hoped.—Dearborn Independent.

YOUR TEETH

MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH Bureau of Child Welfare Division of Mouth Hygiene.

PREVENTING CARIES

The grooves in the teeth are the meeting places of the sections of enamel that came together to form the teeth. If the development of the enamel is not quite perfect when the tooth erupts, a very inviting spot for decay is present.

Each tooth should be carefully examined two or more times each year, and if there are any faults in development or any cavities, they should be attended to.

This is one method of preventing decay of the teeth. The other method is the careful brushing of the teeth morning and night regularly.

The bacteria of caries, or tooth decay, are always waiting for an opportunity to go to work. Whenever you neglect your teeth, you give the bacteria a chance and it is very difficult to get rid of them.

Do your part by keeping your teeth clean and by having the cavities in them filled.

FILLING MATERIALS

By Rea Proctor McGee, D. D. S., Editor "Oral Hygiene"

Who invented fillings for teeth and what the first fillings were made of will always remain a mystery.

We know that this work has been done from ancient times, but in recent years there has been such an alarming increase in caries (decay of the teeth) that the prevention of decay and the repair of carious teeth has become an important subject to everyone.

There are three general classes of filling materials; plastics, silicates and metals.

The plastics are the various forms of dental cements and gutta-percha.

The silicates are a form of translucent cement that is an imitation porcelain. The colors of the teeth can be matched accurately and this material will last well, preserving the tooth and avoiding unsightly disfigurement that would be present if a metal were used in the front of the mouth in a large cavity.

The metals used as filling materials are gold and amalgam which is principally silver.

Tin and platinum were used for some years but they are now obsolete. A metal is used where there is a great strain on the filling.

Amalgam, which is an alloy of silver made into a paste with mercury, is the most widely used filling in the world. It has done splendid service and is used in those cavities where appearance is a secondary consideration.

Gold is considered the most permanent of the fillings. There are two ways of using gold; one is by malleting pure gold foil into the cavity and thus making the filling in the tooth that it is to protect, the other way is to make the filling outside the mouth from a very accurate wax pattern of the cavity. This is the most modern method and is called an inlay.

Buddy Bridge Pads at The Sentinel office.



Good to the last drop

On state occasions—either festive or grave—the attention is often equally divided between the guest of honor and Maxwell House Coffee.

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE



Copyright 1923 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Why we say
"get fine quality in
clothes"

THE thing that any merchant ought to sell is the thing that he knows is best for his customers. We know that good quality in clothes gives you the most satisfaction; saves your money. That's why we sell only the best of quality—Hart Schaffner & Marx and other good makes

You ought to buy them for the same reason we do

R. C. Trusty
The Leader
Grenada, Miss.

Here Is What You Have Been Waiting For

Combination dairy, poultry and truck farm, located in Louisiana on main graveled highway just four miles from Natchez, Mississippi.

Natchez has a creamery and will pay highest market prices for cream and poultry. Also has truckers association. We will offer in one body tracts of 40, 80 and 100 acres all open, improved or unimproved.

Four passenger trains daily; property well located, convenient to good schools and churches.

Will sell on small cash payment, terms of ten or more years on balance.

This property goes on the market within the next 30 days so if interested get in on the ground floor.

Write for particulars

Southern States Realty Company, Inc.

405 Interstate Bank Building,

New Orleans, La.

RED CROSS ADVANCING IN HEALTH CAMPAIGN

**Extends Service to New Fields
and Brings Healing Hope to
Remote Sections.**

"The supreme opportunity for leadership" for the American Red Cross is the health service. Thus a committee made up of prominent physicians, sanitarians and public health experts, after months of exhaustive study, reported and urged that not only should the Red Cross continue its present service, but should undertake a comprehensive educational campaign along public health lines. The annual report of the American Red Cross, just issued, discloses that it has grasped this opportunity in the fields of public health nursing, instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick, nutrition work, first aid to the injured and in water life-saving.

Health service is fundamentally, historically and practically an important function of the Red Cross, and each year marks its extension into new fields and along broader lines. In the Red Cross Nursing Service there are enrolled nearly 40,000 nurses, 20,000 of whom served during the World War. The past year Red Cross nurses were assigned to duty in isolated sections of Alaska and North Carolina and to work among the fishermen of Penobscot Bay, Me.

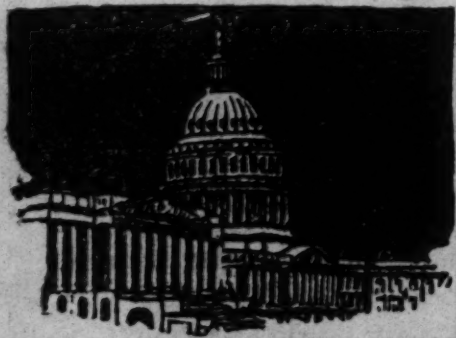
The Public Health Nursing Service, inaugurated by the American Red Cross in 1912, which operates chiefly in rural sections untouched by other public health agencies, has 1,033 Red Cross nurses working under the direction of Chapters. This work has won so high a regard that many of the nurses are taken over by the local authorities to maintain health services for their communities. Instruction in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick is noting a steady advance. Since 1914 certificates of proficiency have been given 304,427 women who completed the Red Cross course. In the last year 26,595 certificates were awarded and 65,901 students were under the instruction of 1,054 Red Cross nurses.

The benefits derived from meals balanced to meet each person's peculiar needs is winning widespread recognition through the work of the Red Cross Nutrition Service, particularly in the schools. During the school year 2,658 carried on regular instruction in nutrition, reached more than 150,000 children and adults. More than 2,250 volunteers assisted in this work. Throughout the country 35,233 health meetings were held under Red Cross auspices, attended by approximately 254,500 persons.

Annual Summons to Red Cross Banner On Armistice Day

America's great humanitarian effort in behalf of stricken Japan early in September gave the answer to the question, "What is there for the Red Cross to do in time of peace?" What the American Red Cross did at once when this crushing earthquake disaster came without warning showed that it was ready on the instant with country-wide team work to carry out quickly and effectively the request of the President to lead the national effort for the relief of the many thousands of sufferers. Preparedness to take the field when relief is needed is a charter duty of the Red Cross. Without a membership enrolled in every community in the land this readiness would be impossible. That is why your dollar membership is most important.

It is imperative that the structure of the American Red Cross be made up of millions of individual units. Opening Armistice Day, November 11, and closing with Thanksgiving Day, November 29, the Red Cross Call this year will penetrate to the ends of the earth and to the ships sailing the seven seas. The 3,600 Red Cross Chapters in the United States will have their busy volunteers enrolling members during this period imbued with renewed enthusiasm due to the recent revival of effort when the call came from Japan.



**+ Your +
RED CROSS**

Chartered by Congress
to relieve suffering—
in peace and in war
—at home and abroad.

**Join or Renew
Your Membership
Nov. 11th to 29th**

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES GOVERN IN SOUTHERN INDUSTRY AS SEEN BY A NEW YORK COTTON MAN.

At the Southern Industrial Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C. Charles R. Townson, of Depring, Milliken & Co., one of the leading business men of New York City, illustrated the application of Christian principles in everyday business life in an address on "Human Relationships in Industry." He contrasted the "cave man" and the Christian theories of industrial relations. In pointing out what the South has accomplished, he said in part:

"I urge that the first great basic need in industrial relations is a right attitude towards the workers in general, based upon the Christian rather than the cave man idea. And, of course, the same is true concerning the attitude of employees toward employers. Bone and sinew may have come by evolution from below, but spirit has come by revelation from above.

"Some will laugh and say that so-called Christian theory is impracticable. That it is useless to theorize in face of hard facts, and the hard fact is that every man is looking after Number One, he works only when he must, he wants as much as he can get for as little as he can give, the only thing to do is to pay the prevailing wage, and let it go at that."

"I believe that the cave man theory is wrong and the Christian theory is right; that to the extent that industry is on the cave man basis, it has got to change regardless of cost; that this change is now going on; and that the change pays both in profits and in the pleasure of doing business.

"It is easy to urge this viewpoint in the southern field where in many of your industries the broad minded policies of operators have already manifested the Christian rather than the cave man philosophy. Some of you in this section have gone very far in showing for example that there is much more involved in industrial relationship than wages, hours and conditions. It is a platitude to say to many of you that the biggest thing in industry is no longer machinery or material, but men.

"It is cheering prospect to scan the horizon of industrial relations today. True, what we see may be imperfect plans and divergent practices, but certainly they herald the coming of a new industrial day. Consciously or unconsciously, ideals have been incorporated into methods, good factory construction, good running work, better wage scales, creature comforts, housing, health, education, religion, profit sharing, stock percentage, regular employment, insurance against sickness, accidents and old age. These are among the hopeful signs of the times. The history is marked by the contrast of the two points of view in respect to all of these and other matters.

"Take for example, the matter of plant construction, housing of employees and community betterment. I am ready to believe that the pioneering has been done in the South by men who in the last analysis were moved by consideration for the workers and the desire to meet their needs. They were followed, of course, by many who gave little thought to first principles, but who understood the value of a good plan, when they saw it in operation; today, good business requires many of the improved living, working and leisure conditions which a few years ago were conspicuous examples of welfare work. All honor to those pioneers, who free from the cave man motive set this example in the spirit of good will so that today America has the best industrial conditions of any nation on earth. This is not due to the evolution of the cave man, but to that equally scientific thing we call the spirit of Christianity.

"In no department of human industry has Southern industry shown more progress than in education. The growth of schools in the industrial centers is not the result of selfish investment, but of broad visioned Christian statesmanship. Unfortunately it has not been universal. To prove progress, we have only to study the results achieved by some of the States during the last decade, for example North Carolina. One aspect of education that I must mention was illustrated in a recent visit to a cotton mill in Georgia and South Carolina. I found the public school teachers giving recognition and credit for Sunday school attendance, and the Bible was being used not only as a literature, but in training for life. In one place four hundred young voices in unison recited whole sections of the Old Testament. In another school five hundred children told the story of Bible characters in scriptural language from memory.

"This may not be practicable in every place, but I predict that those so trained will give less trouble to society either breaking statute laws or by sabotage in industry. That is why the Bolshevik of Russia wants to do away with religion. Listen to this quotation from Pravda, an official organ of the Russian Soviet government: 'We must carry on our agitation against religion just as systematically as we do in political questions. Although we have declared war on the denizens of heaven, it is by no means easy to sweep them from the households of the workmen.'

"The outstanding symptoms of progress in human relations in industry today is not only the better conditions protective plans, educational and moral progress, but the new recognition of the employee's place and part in industry. All of these are, I believe, the result of the Christian rather than the cave man attitude, for they reveal a mutual co-operative spirit."

Long has the South been a leader in religious matters. Its people have been taught that Christian principles should govern the lives of men at all times and in their every act. That this teaching has fallen on fertile soil is attested by the Christian spirit which prevails so largely in business and industry throughout the south. There is no atheistic, agnostic foreign element dominant in any part of the South, acting like a cancerous growth on the body of society and eating at the very vitals of our Christian civilization.

As is found in the mass of its citizenship, most of the South's leaders in business, industry and finance believe in mixing their religion and business; they apply their Christianity to the every day practical things of life where it is intended and not to be used merely one day a week as a cloak that can be thrown on and off to suit selfish convenience. People living outside of the South, on their first visit to this section, are struck with the fact that almost invariably meetings of a semi-business, business or public character are opened with a prayer, by minister or layman, for divine counsel and leadership in the proceedings.—Manufacturers Record.

MISSISSIPPI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Capital Stock	\$351,940.00
Surplus	\$271,090.61
Reserve	\$383,543.43
Total Assets	\$1,167,975.52

In addition to the above resources our excess lines are re-insured in companies whose total assets amount to more than SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS, thus making a "Mississippi Fire Policy" the best protection obtainable.

Insure in your Home Company and thus secure this protection.

SOUNDLY ORGANIZED ABUNDANTLY FINANCED
ABLY MANAGED.

MISSISSIPPI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office, Jackson, Mississippi.

"KEEP YOUR MONEY IN MISSISSIPPI."

The Latest and Greatest Automobile Sensation

The new Overland Champion is the talk of the town! The low price is amazing! Probably the most useful car of all time! Features and utilities never before offered the salesman, merchant, farmer and American family:



Front and rear seats adjustable forward and backward for tall and short people.



50 cubic feet loading space is provided by removing rear seat and upholstery.

Come in today and learn about all the services and benefits of the

NEW Overland CHAMPION

\$695
F.O.B. Toledo

GRENADA AUTO CO., INC.
J. H. NEELY, Pres.
Phone 57 Grenada, Miss.



The Stenographer

wants to be quick, keen and clear-eyed during her working hours. She drinks Morning Joy Coffee and is invigorated and refreshed. Morning Joy is the favorite drink of hundreds of thousands of those who knew the best. Ask your grocer.

New Orleans Coffee Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

Morning Joy

Truly The
"Aristocrat"
of Coffees



The Need of Capital

Before the European war started this country borrowed heavily from Europe to secure means for commercial and industrial expansion.

Now the United States must supply capital not only for its own needs but for other nations also.

Savings are capital. Thrift is the cause of capital.

Insure your own future by aiding in the production of capital.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

GRENADA BANK

Grenada, Miss.

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER

Is truly the world's greatest baking powder

It has produced

Pure Foods—
Better Bakings

—for over one third of a century

Sales 24 times as much as that of any other brand

BEST BY TEST

ARE YOU? GUILTY?

A FARMER carrying an express package from a big mail-order house was accosted by a local dealer.

"Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me? I could have saved you the express, and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps pay the taxes and builds up this locality."

The farmer looked at the merchant a moment and then said:

"Why don't you patronize your home paper and advertise? I read it and didn't know that you had stuff I have here."

MORAL—ADVERTISE

Christmas Is Drawing Near

Don't wait too long to Advertise
your Christmas Stock.

A dollar spent Advertising is
better than a dollar in the Bank.
Try it and you will see.

The Grenada Sentinel

INTERESTING ARTICLE FROM
UNITED STATES SEN. BORAH.

The Sentinel reproduces below an article from United States William E. Borah of Idaho which deals with some of the problems and the conditions which confront the farmers of the country, particularly those of the northwest. And it will readily be seen from what Senator Borah says, that Mississippi farmers are not alone "up against it," indeed it appears that they are better off than those of the northwest. The Senator's article is worth reading from several angles. He gives some interesting statistics:

During the last few months I have had abundant opportunity to know what is going on in our agricultural regions. I have not taken agricultural reports or the views of those who moralize and advise and speculate at a safe distance from the scene of trouble.

Where Farm Facts Are Found.

I have gone out to the place where the facts are: where neither simulation, nor concealment nor exaggeration can have any part. I have both seen and heard. I have seen those who are farming and heard their statements; those who in splendid fashion and engaging courage, are endeavoring to pull through. Agitators and excited men are to be found in every avocation or industry, but on the whole the men on the farm are neither disposed to excitement, bitterness, nor undue statements.

America's farmers realize the situation. They know it is not easy of adjustment—far more serious than is generally conceded.

This situation involves not alone the physical, material well being of the farmer and the farming community, but it reaches far, and when properly considered, must be conceded to involve the moral and intellectual wealth and vigor of our entire country. There is much more to the agricultural question than agriculturist or the contentment and prosperity of those who are raising wheat or potatoes. It has as in its present wide reaching import become a matter of concern to the whole nation. It is a national problem and should engage the best thought and the most anxious and serious consideration of an entire people.

Every farm abandoned is a distinct detriment to the whole nation and every farm family forced away from the farm and into the congested centers of population is a menace to the well-balanced and co-ordinated industrial strength which every nation ought always at all hazards strive to maintain.

Farms Are Abandoned.

Nevertheless, families are being broken up and scattered; it is one of the most noticeable things connected with the agricultural situation. Homes are being deserted, thousands of farmers are passing into bankruptcy. Men and women who have been reared on the farm, who have given their youth and mature years to farm life and now at a time when little fitted to cope with a new situation, are crowding to the over-populated centers where men and women live and where ignorance and want foster and spread.

From 1910 to 1920, thirty-two thousand farms were abandoned in the New England States alone. The States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey recorded the abandonment of forty-three thousand farms, embracing some 3,000,600 acres.

This might have little significance if such a movement away from the farm were confined to the older states. But statistics and investigation disclose but little less movement in the middle and far western states.

More than two million people left the farm in 1922 and it is estimated that three million will leave in 1923. These two million left the farm in 1922 went from all parts, East, West, North and South.

You can scarcely go to a farm in the West where you will not be told of some of the family quitting the ranch. After you have been among them for months, that feature of the situation so impresses you that you get the feeling of a stampede, and it can have no other effect than that of creating alarm. It must be apparent at once that this is not a question alone of economics or a question of business prosperity for the farmer but that a wider and deeper problem is here, demoralizing and unbalancing, and therefore rendering insecure and unstable our whole social fabric.

Some Alarming Figures.

The population of the United States increased during the last seventy years 455 per cent. The gain in urban population during the last two decades was 71 per cent, while the rate of increase in the country was about 16 per cent.

No one can desire to see this trend continue, much less would one like to see it accentuated. May it not in the end have the same effect in our own country that it has had in other countries! May we not reach a point where economic distress and organized discontent and demagogic leadership will demand things of the government which this Republic can not give and remain in a republic and can not refuse and remain a government. The worst, of course, we shall hope may never come, but certainly we have already reached a point where it presents a matter of deep concern, a searching, commanding problem which only the unformed or the recklessly indifferent will disregard. After all, as has so often been said, a nation's permanency and strength must be rooted in the soil.

Against the facts and figures which are here given we are told of the great value of our farm crops this year and a favorable outlook is entertained because of this. If you estimate the value of our crops at the consumer's table, everything looks fine and it would seem that all misgivings about the agricultural situation are unnecessary, an even unwise. But there is another side also to this.

Mr. Yeakum, who has been a painstaking investigator of agricultural conditions for years, has made a careful study of the disposition of the crops of 1922. He tells us, after a careful study of government reports and all available data, that the consumer paid for the farm crops of 1922, omitting cotton, tobacco and animals \$22,500,000,000. Of this amount the farmer received \$7,500,000,000. The railroad for carrying received \$500,000,000 and \$14,500,000,000 went to the people who live between the farmer and the consumer—commissions, storage, local distribution, and so forth. In other words, as an intelligent and capable farmer said to the writer:

"Here is the situation. We are producing fully up to the point of the people's needs. There is an abundance. The consumer is paying all that the consumer should pay and perhaps more, and yet the farmer is facing bankruptcy. There is something wrong."

The government figures about the size of our crops do not reveal the real situation as it confronts the farmer. If the farmers of this country had twice the crops they have, they would be better off if a hail storm should come and sweep them away over night. The farmer's wealth is measured of course by what he gets out of his crop. The question is not of the size of the crop nor even its value at the consumer's table, but what does the man get out of the transaction who produces the crops? This question must be answered and answered favorably if he is going to continue to produce.

A careful investigation and study of the agricultural reports disclose that the purchasing power of the farmer in terms of farm products during 1922, according to the 1913 dollar, was sixty-nine cents, and in November, 1922, it fell to sixty-two cents. These are facts which tell their own tale of the struggle of the farmer and reveal clearly enough that there are other things to be considered than the size of the crop. The figures of the gross value of farm products in the United States, as set forth in the department's publication, show that in 1920 it was \$18,216,000,000 and 1921 \$12,402,000,000.

Personal Observations

I have seen since the adjournment of Congress a county newspaper in which there were 6,000 tax sale notices covering agricultural lands. This was in a county somewhat distinguished in reputation as an agricultural county. I was naturally led to make an investigation in other counties, both in person and by correspondence. The investigation led to the conclusion that the serious condition of agriculture cannot well be overestimated.

Crossing an agricultural state by automobile I came one afternoon upon a scene which the painter's brush could not excel. Stopping on the slope of the foothills and looking out over a vast wheat country and at a time when the harvesting was in progress, it seemed as rich as prosperous and beautiful an agricultural region as could be found outdoors.

Driving on to the county seat I concluded I would look into the situation, as it would seem that here ought to be a wealthy spot. I obtained an examination of the mortgage and tax records by one well capable of performing the service, and I have no doubt at all that eighty-five per cent of these farmers were insolvent. This was not due to want of industry, to careless or buy.

SAYS WORLD'S TROUBLE
IS LACK OF FAITH.

Prof. J. Arthur Thompson, occupying the chair of natural history in the Aberdeen University, denies that such persons as Adam and Eve ever existed, and a thousand years from now some learned egotist will be denying that the St. Louis lady ever existed who could have taken 14 leaps into the sea of matrimony and came up smiling after each adventure, ready for more.

This professor tells us that there never was any first man any more than there was a first grain of wheat or a first horse.

Just why he selected a grain of wheat or a horse for his illustration the dispatches failed to inform us. I don't know anything about this and neither does the professor, so he has no advantage over me in this respect, but I had rather believe the beautiful Bible story of creation than accept any substitute which conceited school men and scientists have ever offered.

We are here and that's all we know, and we are different from all other things or animals upon earth, or we have neither sense nor souls. If God could make a sun and a star, He could make a man and that man Adam, and the first woman and that woman an Eve. Science knows no more about the origin of life today than it did in the beginning, and it never will.

Life is from God, and science is man's work, it can discover, but it never has created.

There is more speculation that gets nowhere afloat in the world today than ever before in its history, and the appeals are for the most part grossly material and wholly unreliable. They offer nothing to the real hunger of the soul.

I had rather trust the faith in man—that invisible power which God implanted in the human heart than all the confused and dogmatic utterances ever broached in the name of learning and science.

The matter with the world today is lack of faith, the constant challenge to the spiritual life and hope by doctrinaires and theorists.

I believe the world is suffering more for its unbelief than from all other causes combined. Speculative teachers and preachers are doing more harm than they think when they set out to destroy old beliefs in the people. It is like taring the scaffolding down under the feet of the workman.

Whenever we lose the Bible, and the faith of man in the omniscience of the Creator, I know of nothing left to keep the world from chaos. —Gov. M. R. Patterson in Commercial Appeal.

WHERE HAPPINESS IS FOUND

"In friendships,

In generous thoughts and helping others,

In friendly letters, in pleasant words,

In little kindness,

In work we love, in mutual confidences,

In healthful recreations, In cultivating the mind,

In doing our duties cheerfully, In facing life with a smile,

In achieving worthy ambitions, In the companionship of books,

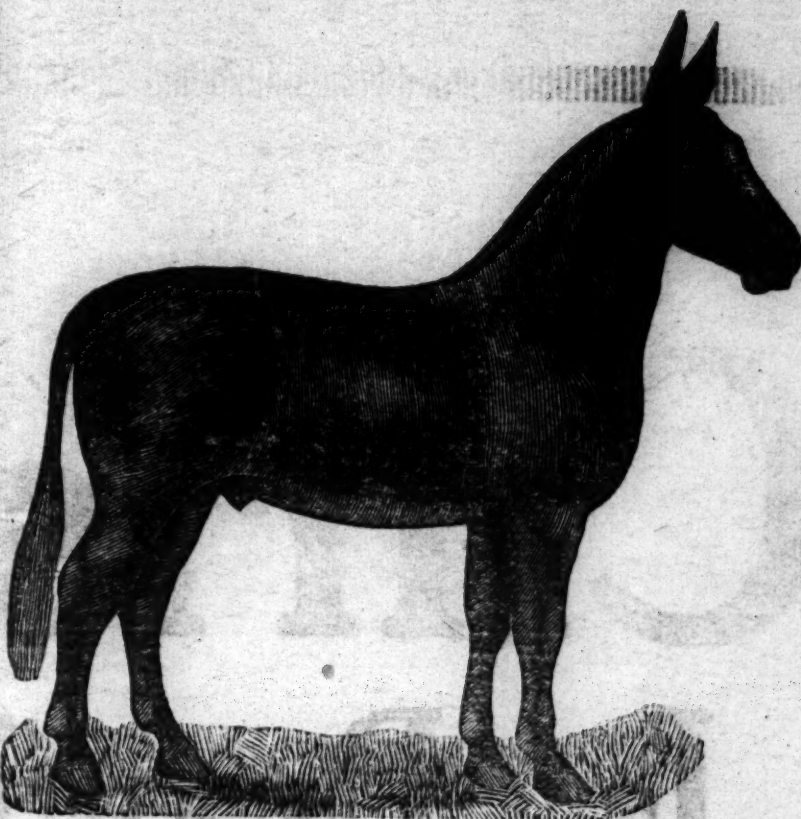
In always doing one's best regardless of reward."

inefficient farming so far as production was concerned. There were the crops. There were magnificent fields. There was a splendid citizenship, a homeloving, law-abiding peaceful community.

But taxes had almost doubled in five years, the price of everything the farmer had to buy for his farm had increased tremendously, while that which he had to sell had fallen in price by half!

Income Down, Outgo Up

There may be much debate and controversy about the facts and conditions have not closely investigated the subject. Among those, however, who have come in contact with the realities, it is a sad and remorseless story. It could not well be otherwise. The price of what the farmer has to sell is out of proportion to what he must buy. The taxes he has to pay increase and the price of the things he has to sell decrease. The taxes on the farm lands in the United States have increased in the last eight years 120 per cent. In Minnesota where they have lately had a political revolution they have increased 146 per cent. There are plenty of other similar political revolutions just under the surface. In other words the farmer is back to pre-war prices for what he has to sell, but the war is still on as to taxes and all he has to want of industry, to careless or buy.

Auction Sale of
MULES!

ON MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 5
at 12 o'clock
noon at Weeks'
Barn, Grenada,
Miss., we will sell

at Auction to the highest bidder
2 Carloads of Mules

These are mostly wagon and log mules, weighing from 1000 to 1300 lbs., from 4 to 6 years old.

Anyone who has ever attended one of our sales, knows that every mule will be sold regardless of price. If you don't want to buy, don't bid. Sale will be held rain or shine.

GREEN & MOSS

Illinois Central System Shows That Railroads
Have Made Good on Their Pledge

The railroads have made good on their pledge of last April to meet the unprecedented demand for transportation this year. Although the amount of freight traffic offered has been the largest in history and much greater than was anticipated, the railroads have moved it promptly and efficiently.

It was predicted last spring that railway freight traffic would reach new high levels during the summer and fall. In preparation for the task of moving this record traffic, the railroads announced a program of expenditures upon additions and betterments to their properties amounting to more than \$1,100,000,000 for the year. They set out to reduce the number of freight cars needing repairs to 5 per cent of the total and the number of locomotives needing heavy repairs to 15 per cent of the total. They agreed to lay in surplus stocks of coal during the summer, in order to release equipment for other use later in the year. They agreed to carry forward their construction and maintenance programs to have as much work as possible completed by September 1.

All of these objectives have been substantially attained. For example, between January 1 and October 1 the railroads installed 134,636 new freight cars and 2,963 new locomotives, and on the latter date they had on order, with deliveries being made daily, 64,601 new freight cars and 1,242 new locomotives. On October 1 the railroads had in reserve 17,663,448 tons of coal, as compared with 6,756,886 tons on January 1.

The surpassing achievement of the year is that a traffic greater than has ever before been known has been moved without interruption or delay. It was anticipated that car loadings would exceed a million cars a week in nine weeks prior to October 1. In reality, car loadings exceeded the million mark in fifteen weeks. In the week immediately prior to October 1 more cars were loaded with freight than ever before in railways history—a total of 1,092,567 cars. Prior to 1923 the record loading was 1,018,539 cars in the week of October 15, 1920. Loadings in the nine months up to October 1, 1923, amounted to 37,308,891 cars, an increase of 19 per cent over the first nine months of 1922, 28 per cent over the first nine months of 1921 and 10 per cent over the first nine months of 1920. However, it is feared that, even with this unprecedented volume of traffic, the railroads will fail to earn for the year the 5% per cent upon their tentative valuation to which the Interstate Commerce Commission has held they are entitled.

The railroads, their employees and their patrons are to be congratulated upon their splendid performance in handling this record traffic. There may be some danger, however, that this great achievement of the railroads will create the false impression that a further increase in railway facilities is not needed. To be able to meet the future demand for transportation as they have met it this year, the railroads must not rest upon their oars; they must continue to extend and improve their facilities. Funds must be obtained to provide the additional facilities necessary to reduce the costs of operation and to enable the railroads to furnish the public adequate transportation at the lowest possible rates. Railway patrons must realize that this requires that railway credit be maintained.

Take the corn grower. Just now, when corn is selling at a good price, the railroads are in a position to provide the grower with all of the transportation he may desire, a condition that might not have been possible if an agitation for reduced rates or other attacks upon the railroads had resulted in an impairment of railway credit that did not permit of maintaining railway equipment in good condition.

Attacks upon railway credit are attacks upon the public welfare. Moreover, such attacks tend to slow up business and to affect unfavorably the market for all kinds of products, including the products of agriculture.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM,
President, Illinois Central System.